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led astray by hasty generalizations upon recent events to bear these significant words in mind.

"It will not better the condition of the world to add to its already excessive burdens by increasing the implements, and thereby the temptation, for international pillage and lawlessness. To do that is to despair of civilization and in the name of self-defense to turn ourselves into licensed freebooters and pirates.

"Surely the true need is for a more strenuous appeal to and a more courageous reliance upon the sense of law, the speedy creation of a Court of International Appeal, and the abatement of that armed rivalry and lust of predominance which poisons our international relations and inflicts frightful burdens upon the great masses of the people of all countries.

"Wrong will not be driven out by feverish preparations for worse wrong in international any more than in personal relations. To draw from recent events such a mistaken moral as I have indicated is an example of that 'futile and impotent fatalism' of which the Premier spoke to the delegates at the recent Peace Congress."

The North Carolina Peace Congress.

The North Carolina Peace Congress met at Greensboro October 12 to 15, in connection with the celebration of the local centennial and the Good Roads Congress. The mayor of the city, Hon. L. J. Brandt, gave the delegates a hearty welcome and wished them godspeed in their crusade for peace, a cause in which he himself heartily believed.

One of the principal addresses of the conference was made by Hon. James B. McCreary, United States Senator from Kentucky, on the "Possibilities of the Pan-American Union." Senator McCreary spoke of the value of the new transcontinental railway as a factor in international peace, of the famous arbitration treaty between Chile and Argentina, which is commemorated by the statue of the "Christ of the Andes," and of the laying of the corner-stone of the Bureau of the American Republics, in Washington, an institution which has already proved its efficacy in promoting friendly commercial relations among the republics of the three Americas. Mr. McCreary looks with favor upon the bill pending in the United States Senate for the creation of a delegation of permanent representatives in the Pan-American and the Hague Conferences. As a finish to his speech he said: "I hope to see Congress, which annually appropriates millions of dollars for war, appropriate a few thousand dollars for peace."

Among the other speakers were Dr. W. L. Poteat, President of Wake Forest College; Dr. John Franklin Crowell, formerly President of Trinity College, Durham, now the associate editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York; and Governor Ansell of South Carolina.

Dr. Crowell was unable to be present, and his speech was read by Dr. J. J. Hall. Dr. Crowell brought out very strongly the fact that the present extraordinary expenditures for armaments must soon of necessity be devoted to better economic purposes.

Through the addresses of Senator McCreary, Dr. Crowell and Dr. Poteat, however, ran the thought of "adequate armament and effective arbitration," an ambiguous phrase which characterizes the position of the

North Carolina Peace Congress. But the vital discussion of this inconsistent platform did not come until the last session, when it took practical shape in a debate between Rev. William G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, on the question of a larger navy.

The attitude of Captain Hobson is well known. He has for two or three years past been advocating arbitration with the largest possible navy. He worked out his proposition in a new way on this occasion by taking for his topic, "States' Rights, Arbitration and Armament," arguing under the head of States' Rights for a navy to protect both the Pacific and the Atlantic States, each of which group of States has an equal right to be considered in a scheme for naval protection.

Mr. Hubbard, who spoke first, anticipated the argument of Captain Hobson, and closed a vigorous speech by saying that Japan has no more idea of attacking the United States than the man in the moon has of attacking the United States and Great Britain.

Although there were members of the Congress who believed in a platform of arbitration without an overgrown navy, and opposed the self-contradictory position taken by Captain Hobson and others, they were outnumbered, and the resolutions which were passed practically endorsed the great navy plan. An attempt, however, to unite the North Carolina Peace Society with the Practical Peace League, a new national peace society which favors naval extension, failed.

During the Congress letters were received from President Roosevelt, commending the cause, and from Hayne Davis, who, though the originator of the Congress and the president of the North Carolina Society, was not present.

Among the North Carolinians who were chosen to preside at different sessions of the Congress was Professor F. S. Blair of Guilford College, a member of the American Peace Society, who has for many years done valuable work for the peace movement in his State.

An inspiring feature of the Congress was the participation in the discussions of Mrs. Lizzie G. Henderson, former President-General of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Henderson had carefully canvassed the opinion of the different state branches of her society and found that they were unanimous for peace principles. Her speech was remarkable for its earnest appeals, and lifted the Congress for the time being to a high ethical plane. "I was born," she said, "glutted with war, and I want no more of it. Teach us on this subject that we may teach our sons, that we may instill their very beings with this fact: that no honor which war can confer can equal that of being able to find a way to honorable peace among all nations. The Daughters of the Confederacy want no more war forever. A Georgia Daughter expresses it for us thus: 'And we, the Daughters of the Confederacy, who bound the wounds of friend and foe in the struggle, who visited and comforted the sick and the dying whose blood watered our scorched fields; we, who took up the burden of the yet bitter days of reconstruction, are now hostesses in the house of peace, vestals at the altar of truth, women who, having known all the sorrows and sufferings of war, are thus fitted to show forth the power of peace.'"

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONGRESS.

"In the interest of universal peace and justice, be it

resolved by the North Carolina Arbitration and Peace Congress,

"1. That we indorse the distinctive platform upon which the North Carolina Peace Society was founded, namely, adequate armament and effective arbitration as correlative agencies for peace and justice.

"2. That general treaties of arbitration should be negotiated by the United States with all nations granting jurisdiction to the international court at The Hague over as many classes of controversies as the other contracting power in each case can be induced to transfer from the field of battle to the precincts of courts of justice.

"3. That the United States should strive to secure a permanent international congress containing representatives from every nation, to assemble periodically and automatically for the purpose of suggesting such changes in the law of nations and in the method of its administration as the current of events may make desirable and practicable.

"4. That the proposition submitted to the Sixtieth Congress of the United States by the Hon. James B. McCreary, Senator from Kentucky, and the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Representative from Missouri, in favor of the appointment of a suitable number of persons as representatives of the United States in the general international conferences to come hereafter, should be adopted, and that all ex-Presidents of the United States shall be *ex-officio* members of the American delegation to said conferences.

"5. That we indorse the principle of an international court, with full authority and with expanding jurisdiction, and express the hope that the United States will use all legitimate efforts to hasten the completion of the court established by the second Hague Conference.

"6. That a national commission should be appointed for the study of the relation of national armament and international arbitration to each other and to the peace and prosperity of our people, this commission to be appointed by the United States government and charged with the duty of reporting to the President and to Congress upon both arbitration and armament as agencies for justice and peace, and upon the measures that the United States should adopt to fulfill its duty in the premises.

"7. Suitable appropriations by Congress in aid of the practical peace program.

"8. That present conditions call for the immediate adoption of a progressive naval program which will give the United States a navy capable of performing its duty, that is, of protecting our vast seacoast on both oceans, at the same time our great and ever-increasing volume of ocean going commerce, our growing interests in foreign markets, our distant possessions, and to guarantee the integrity of the constitution at home, and to execute effectively our just foreign policies of the nation.

"9. That the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and to request the coöperation of the North Carolina delegation in Congress."

"There should bloom at last, in the midst of a hushed and waiting earth, by strictly natural laws, the snow-white flower of universal peace." — *John C. Kimball.*

New Books.

CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. Selected from Decisions of English and American Courts. Edited with Syllabus and Annotations by James Brown Scott, Solicitor for the Department of State, Professor of International Law in the George Washington University. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1906. Cloth, 961 pages.

The growth of the peace movement, which is concerned with the building-up of a better united life among the different states of the world, has promoted the study of international law. Many peace workers to-day are acquainted with the works of Westlake, Taylor, Lawrence, Davis, Wilson and Tucker, who are well-known authors of general textbooks. They are also aware of the great value of the American Journal of International Law, edited by Prof. James Brown Scott, which within two years has made its way to the front as a magazine which interests not only the specialists in international law, but the student of the peace movement. But besides the means afforded by the journal and the textbooks, there is another and equally profitable, indeed essential method, of studying the subject; that is the use of concrete cases which give the facts in dispute and record the decisions of the Courts. In America and England, where precedents count in fixing the law, cases are always quoted, the more important of which appear in tables in all the textbooks by English and American writers.

To get at the case method of study privately, there is no more practical means available than Professor Scott's "Cases on International Law." This book, the successor of Snow's "Cases on International Law," has been revised and very much enlarged until it is really an independent work. It contains a syllabus of the subject, with references under classified headings, not only to cases, but to sections in textbooks which deal with the points under discussion. After taking up the introductory matter, the book treats the main subject in two different divisions: Part 1, "International Law in Time of Peace," and Part 2, "International Relations as Modified by War." The second part is more closely concerned than the first with principles that have within the past decade become recognized by the Hague Conferences. Professor Scott's book is recognized as the standard work of its kind in the American Law Schools. It shows everywhere evidences of trained scholarship and of a mind that has grasped the subject, not only from the standpoint of detail, but from that of the larger relations in which it is to be considered.

THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. With an account of its Origin, Sources and Historical Development. By George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General, United States Army. Third edition. New York and London: Harper & Bros., Publishers. 673 pages. \$3.00.

General Davis' book, as its title indicates, deals with the elements, and therefore with a large range of the principles and accepted practices of public international law which one expects to find in a general treatise on the subject. It contains considerable history, but always in